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VOL. XCII, NO. 119. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

"WE ARE SPENDING THE MONEY AND WE ARE GETTING NOTHING FOR IT."

HON. A. G. BLAIR.

Mr. Blair has denounced the G. T. Pacific scheme as unsafe and un-Canadian. There is only one way to make the trans-continental an all-Canadian line. The government has avoided that way.

A weak Plea for the project is that it affords an all-Canadian route. By the terms of the contract traffic NOT OTHERWISE ROUTED is to go to Canadian seaports.

Mr. Blair replied to this:--

"Let me point out that if the company fail to do it, you have not provided any penalties whereby they may be made to suffer for it. . . . You will find that you cannot get the railway to do anything more than you can compel them to do. . . . I have yet to learn that you can frame clauses which will meet the ingenuity of company officials, or prevent a company which may be operating the road from having its own way in the premises."

As to the feasibility of establishing a real Canadian route, Mr. Blair has no doubt. He said: "It is vital that the Government should not only own but operate the railway, because IN NO OTHER WAY CAN YOU GUARANTEE THAT THE TRAFFIC WILL GO THROUGH A CANADIAN OUTLET. We are spending the money, and we are getting nothing for it."

Painful Scene At North Saanich

C. H. Lugin. Becomes Hysterical
and Causes Distress at Political Meeting.

Most Sensational Incident Which Has Thus Far Occurred in Campaign.

The meeting at Sidney Saturday evening of Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley's supporters proved one of the most exciting of the campaign. Mr. C. H. Lugin, accompanied by a number of employees on the Sidney breakwater, attended the meeting and attempted to break it up. This led to a lively passage of arms between the chairman and Mr. Lugin, through the result of which Mr. Lugin was prevented from inflicting himself upon the audience any longer. Thereupon he and his supporters left the hall and the meeting proceeded to its conclusion in an orderly manner.

The meeting was convened at 8 p. m. with Mr. Emory, an old gentleman of seventy, who is a resident of the district, in the chair. The schoolhouse, in which it was held, was crowded. Mr. Wolley was the first speaker, and he succeeded in holding the keen and sympathetic attention of his audience while he discussed the issues of the campaign. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, which was hearty and prolonged when he resumed his seat.

The chairman then observed that Mr. C. H. Lugin, of Victoria, was in the audience representing Mr. Ralph Smith, and that he would be allowed half an hour in which to present the Liberal case. Mr. Lugin then proceeded to talk for forty-five minutes, repeating his allegation that Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper purposely misstated facts and that Capt. Wolley did so also, but not purposely. He was contented with the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, and, being unable to explain that the clause really meant what he said it had meant, broke off into a patriotic eulogy of Canadians, who, he said, were free to ship by way of American ports if they so chose. Mr. Lugin waxed particularly eloquent upon the character of Clifford Sifton, who, he said, was a nobleman who was being traduced behind his back.

The audience received his remarks on Sifton with shouts of laughter.

After Mr. Lugin had spoken for three-quarters of an hour, he reluctantly closed, and, excusing himself on the ground that he had to return to Victoria the same night, attempted to leave the hall. His leaving had evidently been a preconcerted signal for his henchmen to break up the meeting. But events turned out entirely differently from his anticipations.

Captain Wolley sprang to his feet and said he had a question to put to Mr. Lugin before he left. He then confronted Mr. Lugin with a card he signed in the Seattle Times in 1896, and also with an affidavit signed by him in the state of Washington, copies of which follow:

Second Hague Conference

President Roosevelt Issues a
Call to the Other Great
Powers.

The Project Aims at a General System of Arbitration Treaties.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—In a circular note Secretary Hay has carried out the President's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the re-assembling of the Hague conference for the consideration of questions specifically mentioned by the original conference as demanding further attention, such as the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force, but goes further by practically endorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of peace. The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before the United States treaty of peace with Spain was concluded. The text of the note follows:

"Department of State, Washington, October 21, 1904.

"The Representatives of the United States accredited to the Government's Signatories to the Acts of the Hague Conference of 1899:

"Sir—The peace conference which assembled at The Hague on May 18, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations, being called by the Emperor of Russia to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples. Its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers on conventions for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration, and for certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was thus accomplished by the conference, while other phases of the general subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as

Rally of Prior Forces Tonight

One of Most Important Meetings
of Campaign Fixed
for Tonight.

Wolley's Success Assured—Ex- citing Campaign in the Yukon.

One of the most important meetings of the political campaign is that which is to be held this evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. The supporters of Colonel E. G. Prior have arranged a rally which is expected to prove a very notable event because of the strong array of oratorical talent which has been secured for the occasion. The chief speaker of the evening will be G. A. Cowan, K. C., of Vancouver, who is capable of delivering a very powerful address. His theme will be "Better Terms," and as he has made a special study of this subject, there is an assurance that what he has to say will be deeply instructive to the very large audience which will undoubtedly be present.

Another gentleman who will deliver an address which is expected to prove more than ordinarily interesting, is Mr. D. B. Bogle. Mr. Bogle is a polished speaker, exceptionally well informed on the issues of the campaign and handles his theme in a very entertaining fashion. A stirring address will be delivered by the candidate, Colonel Prior, and numerous short speeches will be delivered by other well-known gentlemen.

A special invitation is extended to ladies, for whom a special place has been reserved. The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 30.—The Congdon Club Saturday night named Mr. Congdon to contest the seat for parliament with the Conservative candidate, Dr. Thompson, and the Liberal candidate, Mr. Kearney. The meeting was secret, the press being excluded. Delegates were telephoned for to creeks and their expenses paid. As many Conservatives as Liberals were among the delegates. As Mr. Congdon has already selected the returning officers for remote districts, and despatched them with plenty of funds, although he has not made public their names, he hopes,

Triumph Belongs To M. Delcasse

French Foreign Minister the
Man Who Arranged North
Sea Settlement.

Some Very Interesting Diplo- matic History Is Promised Soon.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The world will doubtless take great satisfaction in according Emperor Nicholas, to whose initiative the Hague conference owed its being, the honor and credit of having proposed an honorable conclusion of the North Sea incident, which might have plunged Russia and Great Britain into war, by an appeal to its rules. Nevertheless, the Associated Press learns on every high authority, that this diplomatic triumph belongs to M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister. When the "yellow book" of France, and the "black book" of Great Britain covering this incident are issued, some very interesting history will be disclosed. The great gravity of the situation, especially in Great Britain, where the immense state of public opinion might at any moment have driven the government to extreme measures, and the danger involved in delay, were keenly appreciated at the French capital. France's stake is almost equal to that of the parties directly interested, and the very peace of the Republic was involved, as a rupture between Great Britain and Russia, eventuating in war by putting Great Britain and Japan in the position of making common cause against France. It is therefore not surprising that an appeal to France to fulfill her obligations under the dual alliance, M. Delcasse, therefore, at the very outset, went instantly to work, as a friend of both countries, to find an equitable basis of adjustment. The opportunity when Admiral Rojestvensky's report a direct issue of fact. According to the Associated Press' informant, M. Delcasse at once suggested an enquiry to establish the facts through an international commission under the Hague convention, offering the suggestion simultaneously to both governments, through Ambassador Cambon to Foreign Minister Lansdowne, and Secretary Bouthouillier to Count Lamsdorff. The idea found instant favor both here and in London, and Thursday night the British and Russian propositions, identical in effect, crossed each other on the way to the respective capitals. There was, however, this difference between them, Lansdowne's instructions to Ambassador Hardinge authorized him to submit the proposition on behalf of the British government, whereas Count Lamsdorff's instructions were tentative and rather in the nature of a feeler, as Count Lamsdorff, although he knew the Emperor was favorable to the plan, had not yet secured the absolute consent of His Majesty, to whom he arranged to submit the matter finally on Friday afternoon. In the meantime, on Friday morning, the British propositions duly reached the Russian foreign minister, Count Benckendorff, and Friday afternoon the Emperor gave his hearty approval. Tentative instructions had been cabled to Ambassador Benckendorff at London the previous night, and while waiting to return to St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff cabled Ambassador Benckendorff specific authorization in the name of His Majesty.

The British proposition, presented earlier in the day, remained unanswered. Exactly what transpired in London when Ambassador Benckendorff presented the Russian proposition is not known, except that Foreign Minister Lansdowne did not insist upon the question of precedence. Doubtless, that Russia, being figuratively the offending party, had the better right to offer to submit the determination of the facts to an impartial tribunal. The Emperor's proposition, settling the matter in principle, was therefore accepted, and the same evening Count Benckendorff telegraphed Foreign Minister Lansdowne.

The Emperor this afternoon received in audience Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, at Tzarsovo, and the two had a long conversation.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 30.—The legislative general election will be held tomorrow. The campaign closed last night. It is the prevailing impression that the government will win, though by a smaller majority than four years ago.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

London, Oct. 30.—Reynold's newspaper, in an article on Dunderdall and conscription, says that although we believe Canada will find conscription a terrible evil, we are far from suggesting that the existing Canadian militia is in a satisfactory state, as, in fact, it is rotten throughout. An ex-sergeant informs us of the scandalous system prevailing last year when one company, probably more than half the men being Americans and other nationalities, were taken on without the oath of allegiance. They were mostly tramps who had trudged through the States to Canada searching for odd jobs. Insubordination was rife, the general officers having no control worth speaking of. Men swore at them even on parade. Food was wasted, and willfully and orders were not carried out. The pay was also often in arrears.

A WARM TIME IN OLD MADRID

Tumultuous and Exciting Scene
Occur in the Chamber
of Deputies.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—Prolonged and tumultuous scenes have occurred in the Chamber of Deputies during the course of a debate on proposals for the prosecution of certain deputies. The disorders consequent on the opposition's obstructions compelled a suspension of Saturday's sitting and the appointment of a secret committee to give judgment concerning insults exchanged during the debate. The sitting was subsequently resumed. The opposition repeatedly demanded roll calls on votes, and the proceedings were heated and disorderly. The president, being threatened with personal violence, had to be protected by the clerks and attendants. The crucifix behind the president's chair was overturned by blows of sticks, all the writing material on adjacent desks was swept to the floor and inkstand were flung at the vice-president. Premier Maura was present on the ministerial bench from 7 o'clock in the evening, declaring he would not leave till the sitting adjourned, which did not occur till late this evening.

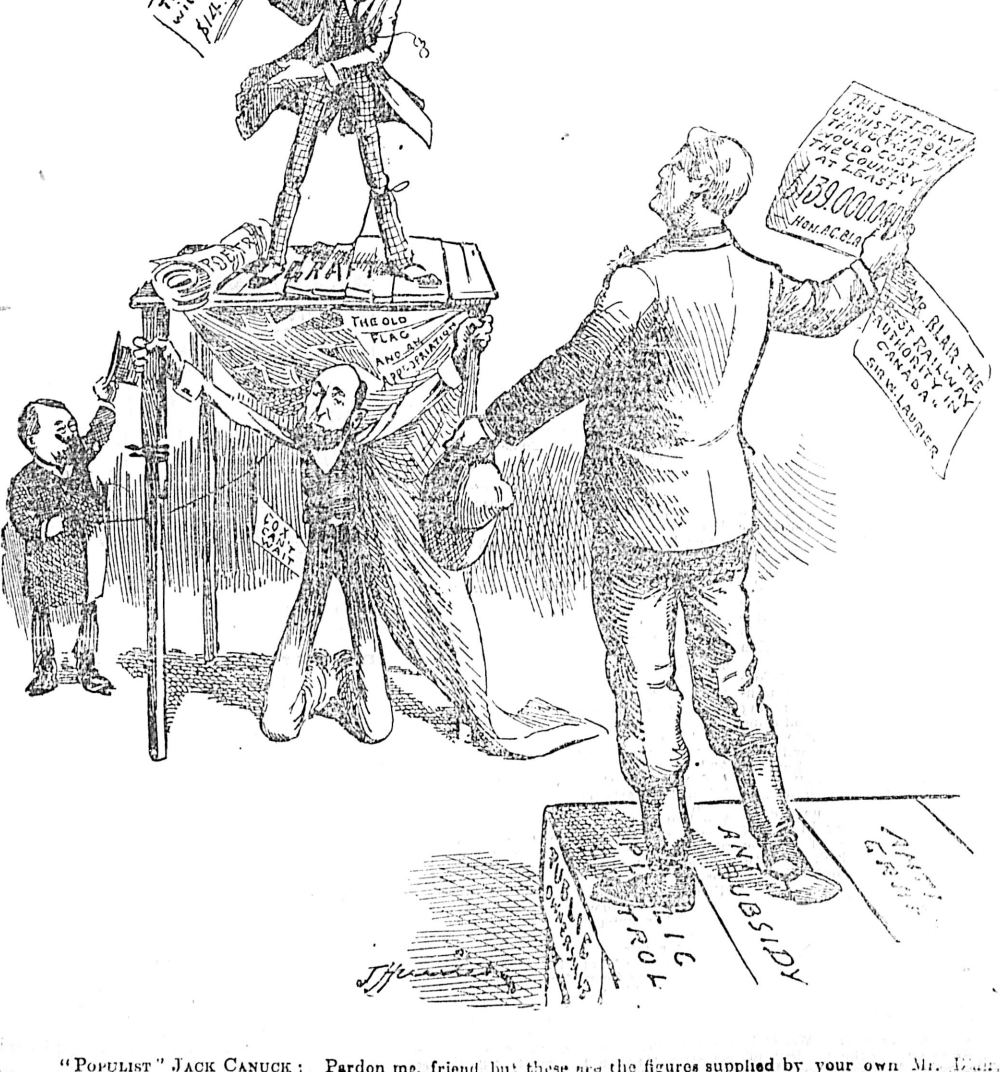
It is reported that the premier will suspend the sittings and ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence.

KUROPATNIK REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—General Kuropatnik has telegraphed as follows, under date of October 29: "I have received today no despatches reporting encounters with the enemy. During a cavalry reconnaissance yesterday, after an infantry fight supported by artillery, we occupied the village of Chlantsan. The enemy has retired from Sindh."

JAPANESE MINISTER ILL.

New York, Oct. 30.—An operation for appendicitis was performed on Japanese Minister Koroze Takakura in a hotel in this city today. The case is said to be a serious one, and attaches of the Japanese legation at Washington have been summoned to the minister's bedside. Mr. Takakura arrived here from Washington Friday night, and immediately after being assigned to a room at the hotel, complained of illness. A physician found him suffering severely, but relieved him sufficiently to pass a comfortable night. On Saturday a diagnosis of appendicitis was made and it was deemed advisable to operate at once.



FREEDOM TO THE RUSSIAN PRESS

Previous Reports of the Czar's
Leniency Declared to be
Unfounded.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—(225 a. m.)—Concerning the report published in Paris on October 25, and which subsequently was cabled to America, that the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto according almost complete freedom to the press, so far as can be ascertained here, is believed to be untrue and received no credence in the best informed circles. It is true, however, that, as compared with the administrative of M. Ploche and his predecessors in the Ministry of the Interior, the restrictions on the press have been so relaxed that the newspapers feel that they are almost enjoying actual freedom, although it is not the sort of a freedom enjoyed under constitutional governments. It is also true that a project of reform of the press administration is under consideration, which is expected to still further relax existing restrictions.

PAID UP IN PANAMA.

Panama, Oct. 30.—The resignation yesterday of Thomas Arias, secretary of state of the Republic of Panama, apparently ends the division of political parties here. It is reported that Sancho Guardia, minister to Costa Rica, will replace Arias.

E. S. CURTIS WINS PRIZE.

Seattle Photographer Awarded Honor
in California.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The California Photographers' Association, at its closing session, decided to meet in convention next year at Portland, Ore., during the Lewis and Clark fair, in connection with the Northwestern Photographers' Association. E. S. Curtis, of Seattle, was awarded a bronze statue of Victory for the best collection of three pictures from outside the state.

The following officers were elected: Louis Thors, president; T. H. Wilton, first vice-president; Joseph Mullender, treasurer; Jacob Fowler, secretary; state vice-presidents, J. H. Hogan, of Oroville, north; George R. Butler, of Salmus, central; and W. B. Franklin, of Ocean Beach, south.

"POPULIST" JACK CANUCK:

Pardon me, friend, but these are the figures supplied by your own Mr. Blair, the "Best Railway Authority in Canada."

Yukon's Charms For Sportsmen

F. C. Selous Talks of the Great Northern Country's Many Attractions.

Game so Plentiful That it is Only Shot for Food for Inhabitants.

F. C. Selous, one of the most noted hunters of big game in the world, arrived in Winnipeg from the West the other day, continuing his journey towards England. "I am going home for the winter," said the famous sportsman to the Press. "There is still abundance for much sport in Canada, but there was no possibility of remaining any longer in the north unless I was to remain there until next season. I lingered as long as it was possible in the northern woods. I went up a number of tributaries of the Yukon for many miles, chiefly with Indian guides, partly to see the country, of which so much has been said, and partly on hunting expeditions. It is said that there is a possibility of the discovery of the gold supply of the Yukon, but it seems improbable that there will soon be any diminution of the game. The country will always be attractive to the adventurous traveler and the hunter, and will always possess a great fascination for sportsmen. One fact is, that the busy haunts of man on the upper Yukon are in any portion of the world. The silence of the primeval forest still exists unbroken by any human sound. The game is sufficiently plentiful so that there is no objection to shooting it, except what may be necessary for food.

"I think of going home to England for the winter and I sometimes fancy I have done my last hunting. All I wish to do now is to go quietly home and rest. I have very little of the northwestern part of Canada except the Yukon, but I saw enough to show me how very large the Dominion is, and I am glad to learn that it is a condition of so great prosperity.

Just at the end of a century since Mr. Selous left England for South Africa, and since that time he has been constantly engaged in travels through South Africa, making a living by elephant hunting and the collection of specimens of natural history. He has written four volumes regarding his adventures and travels, the first issued being "A Hunter's Travels in South Africa."

WATCHING IMMIGRANTS.

Undesirables Will Not Be Allowed to Reach Canada at Pacific Ports.

Undesirable immigrants coming across the Pacific will not be allowed to enter Canada through the port of Vancouver, says the News-Advertiser. Dr. J. A. L. McAlpine has been appointed inspector for the enforcement of the provisions of the act passed by the Dominion Government in 1903, which prohibits the landing of passengers on ships bringing immigrants from the Pacific coast.

This act has been enforced on the Atlantic Coast, and it was owing to the conditions at Vancouver that the Dominion Government appointed Dr. McAlpine to exclude all those not desirable. He has been acting for a month or six weeks. Hitherto the only inspectors at this port were those enforcing the enactment of the Government of the United States, and all the immigrants that did not pass were left in Canada. The result has been that large numbers of people from China and Japan landed for the United States have remained over here. Now, however, Dr. McAlpine takes them in hand first, and if the immigrants are not desirable he has power to order them to be deported. In such instances the American officials have nothing to do with the immigrants. When Dr. McAlpine passes them, then "Uncle Sam's" inspectors may make their examination.

The jurisdiction of the Dominion Government inspector is extensive, and immigrants undesirable in any way may be excluded. It rests altogether with the discretion of the official. Paupers or people likely to become public charges or those affected with chronic or loathsome diseases may be excluded.

It is very probable that the act may be enforced in regard to coasting vessels. It is well known that many immigrants of the worst class come into this Province through this port from the Sound cities of the north. Under present conditions the enforcement of the act does not apply to them. Dr. McAlpine said last evening that, while he could not definitely state, he believed that shortly he would be authorized to extend his jurisdiction and inspect all passenger-carrying boats entering the port of Vancouver. Inspection only of trans-Pacific boats may easily be evaded, as immigrants may be landed at any other port and come on to Vancouver.

SCOTCH BANKER AMAZED AT CANADA

Mr. David Simpson Looks Forward to a Great Future for the Dominion.

David Simpson, manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at Bathgate, Scotland, passed through this city on Saturday en route home, after spending the summer in the West, where he visited his daughter, Mrs. L. F. Norie, of Victoria, says the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Simpson is as robust as the average Scotch banker, and he has been readily answering all questions addressed to him regarding the future growth of Canada and the great interest felt in the mother country regarding the rapidly growing colony.

"You will become a very much more populous and richer country than Scotland ever will be," said Mr. Simpson to a representative of the Free Press. "Your vast provinces are so wide-spreading that Scotland would be scarcely noticed in one of them. I was interested in a map which was shown to me during my journey across the continent which showed the British Isles as they would be if placed in Hudson's Bay. It was quite a revelation to me of the great distances covered by the travelers who have gone through the Arctic circle from Edmonton and Prince Albert. There is no good reason to doubt, however, that a very large portion of this immense territory will eventually be covered with small villages and towns, that a considerable portion of the land will come under cultivation and that countless herds of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., will be raised. There are also very extensive coal deposits and precious metals of all kinds. I fancy that the agricultural development of the country will be the basis of the mineral wealth, but all the resources of the country will yet be developed. I am told that the finest fish in the world are to be found in the northern lakes of the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie rivers, and that the country is already organized to carry on fishing operations. The lakes are said to be alive with fish, and it would be a great pity if some of them are not gotten for use. It is like having a crop of wheat and leaving it uncut. It does not necessarily damage a fishery to have

fish caught annually. It is the abuse, not the use, of fishing grounds which depletes it of its fish.

"This is unquestionably the country for young men. There is opportunity here which does not exist in Great Britain nor in any part of Europe. There is opportunity for a certain class of young men in England and in Scotland, but the competition is very close and severe there. Eventually similar conditions will obtain here, but it will be some time before this occurs, and you may be able to avoid some of our errors."

Mr. Simpson was very much interested in the announcement made in the afternoon edition of the Free Press on Saturday that the court of sessions in Edinburgh had issued an order making operative the decision of the House of Lords, vesting the entire property of the old Free Church of Scotland in the nineteenth century Scottish ministers who did not enter the United Free Church, and office-bearer of the United Free Church, I am naturally deeply interested in a decision so momentous. I had hoped that the court of sessions might have been able to do this, but I might refuse to issue the order. We are still using the church building which we have always used, and I presume we may be able to continue to use it, but the deed to it is vested in the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland is now the highest authority in the matter. The twenty-eight ministers who did not enter the union. All the property of the Free Church of Scotland is controlled and held by them. No one knows what the issue of the matter may be.

ELECTRICITY AND DISEASE.

New Method of Treatment About to Be Introduced to Victorians.

Doubtless many in Victoria will be glad to learn that there has been established in the city an institution for the treatment of various diseases through the use of electricity, light and heat. This will be good news to many, especially to those who are afflicted with rheumatism and other muscular or nervous diseases and who have looked in vain for internal remedies for relief. The scientific treatment of disease by natural methods is daily becoming more and more popular, and today nature's great physicians, light, air, heat, water, electricity and bodily exercise, form important factors in the treatment of disease. New facts have during late years, been brought to light with regard to the hitherto almost unknown power of intense heat and electric rays to penetrate the skin and tissue, and to remove diseased conditions. And these discoveries have been followed by inventions suitable for the most effective application of these great natural remedies.

In the annex of the Balmoral block rooms have been fitted up with the latest approved apparatus for this treatment, including the portable bath, by which affected portions of the body can be treated, as well as "the whole body bath." In the latter the treatment of lamps and reflectors is such that the rays of light and heat are made to impinge upon every part of the body, except the head, and the temperature can be raised to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Miss Ellison, to whose enterprise the establishment of this system in the city is due, comes to Victoria with testimonials from eminent London physicians as to her qualifications. This system of treatment, which includes massage in all its branches, Miss Ellison, who is a member of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, has completed a Manual of Massage, which is extensively used as a text book, and of which a record edition has been published.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week the institution will be open to visitors, and Miss Ellison will be pleased to explain, as far as possible, the method of treatment and allow the inspection of the full apparatus.

ARCHBISHOP ORTH IN AN INTERVIEW

Tells of the Important Clerical Council at Three Rivers Quebec

Says the Winnipeg Free Press on Tuesday last:

A gentleman passed through the city on Saturday who ought to be better known to the Winnipeg Free Press. He is the Archbishop of Quebec, and he is the popular and much trusted bishop of Victoria, B. C., who is just returning from the council of archbishops held recently in Three Rivers, Quebec, attended by all the archbishops of the continent. The meeting held in Three Rivers, said the archbishop, "was purely religious, called to consider certain questions connected with the administration of the church in Canada—which are regularly under the care of the council of archbishops. Because the meeting was summoned at the time of the announcement of the general elections, it was said that it had a political meaning, but such was not the case. The church is ready to deal with public questions, and even as the saying is, go into politics, if it is necessary in the interests of public morals or in defence of the rights of the church, but the present meeting of archbishops had no connection with politics, nor in any way with the civil administration. The chief matter with which the council was called upon to deal was the arrangements for the plebiscite which is to meet at some point in Eastern Canada. The exact date of the meeting is fixed by the holy see in Rome.

"We have had a very interesting experience on the Pacific coast. I went last to Oregon in 1872 and have been on the coast since. I saw the rise of all the Pacific coast towns, such as San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, where I spent 27 years, and I now observe with great interest the growth of Vancouver and Victoria. All these cities are growing with great rapidity, but none of them so fast as Winnipeg."

The archbishop continued his journey westward on Saturday evening. During his stay in the city he was seen by several of the local clergy.

RADIOACTIVE WOOL.

A new method of employing radium in medicine has recently been discovered by a Russian physician, Dr. S. London, and it is being used in cotton wool which has been submitted to the action of the radium emanation. Dr. London, as the result of a series of experiments, has reached the conclusion that the effects of the radium emanation and of the direct action of the radium are the same, consisting in an inflammation on the skin and the destruction of life. He subjected a number of substances, including cork, paraffin, paper and cotton wool to radium emanation, and the results were that the cotton wool, owing to its spongy nature, seemed to absorb the largest quantity of the radium emanation, and consequently, the most radioactive. Accordingly, the Londoner carried out further experiments with wool so treated, which he found was most convenient for easy distribution over the body and ready application to any desired point. The emanated wool, when packed in hermetically sealed jars, or other suitable receptacles, loses its radioactivity very slowly, and can be sent to any distance desired.—Harper's Weekly.

"If he wasn't in the week, why is he in the week?" was the question asked by a woman on the train, bound for South Dakota to get a divorce, and nervous shock, together with an impairment of her complexion, caused her to drop the proceedings.—Judge.

Talk Of Vancouver Island Resources

Eastern Agriculturists Who Were Visitors to Late Victoria Exhibition.

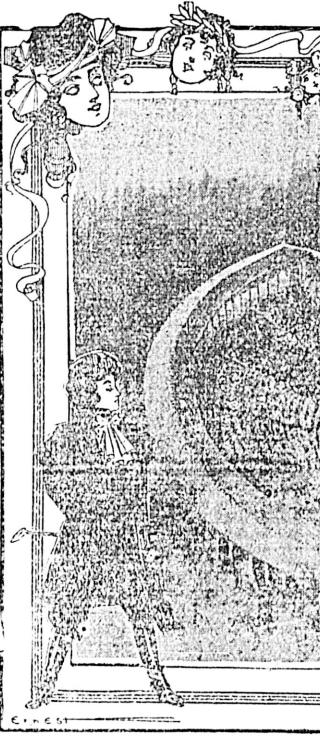
Particularly Impressed With the Splendid Timber on the Island.

D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Dr. Reid, of Georgetown, Ont., who have been in the West in connection with farmers' institute work in British Columbia, returned to Winnipeg the other day. The announcement of the holding of the general elections was found to interfere considerably with the work done by the lecturers, and the work was concluded earlier than would otherwise have been the case. Dr. Reid, a reporter of the Free Press, Mr. Drummond spoke briefly of his impressions of British Columbia. "We attended the fair in Victoria," he said, "and while we were much interested in all we saw, we were particularly interested in the improvements in the live stock. British Columbia is not specially known as a ranching country, but there is a certain amount of ranching done, and the class of stock is above the average. It is also improving in quality." Dr. Reid was particularly interested in the improvements in the live stock. The portion of the Province which was covered was the Island as far north as Comox and over to the West Coast to Alberni and the delta of the Fraser. The cost of clearing the land on the Island is very great, the expense reaching to \$100 per acre to remove the stumps. Certainly the land is the very finest when it is cleared. There is nothing finer from Alberni to the Pacific. The task of clearing the land is very great. The principal crops grown are oats and potatoes, none of which is exported. All the farm products are sold directly to the miners. In fruit culture it has been found necessary to select fruits adapted to the country. When fruit culture began in the Province it was believed that any tree which did well in Ontario would do well in British Columbia. It was soon found, however, that this was a mistake, and since then it has been learned what fruits would do well in British Columbia. Mr. Thompson, of St. Catharines, who was in the West looking into the matter of British Columbia fruit, was specially commissioned to make inquiry whether the Province would be a serious rival of Ontario in the matter of supply the farmers of the Northwest, and satisfied himself that there was not the slightest danger that Ontario would be deprived of any part of her markets. British Columbia apples are now selling at as high a price in Vancouver, right at home, as Ontario apples are in Winnipeg. The firm demand at home will keep British Columbia fruit out of Manitoba for a long time to come. The fruit in which British Columbia excels is the plum. Mr. Thompson states that he never saw anywhere such plums as he saw in British Columbia. The British Columbia plums will no doubt be sold largely in Winnipeg and throughout the West for all time to come.

The great resources of British Columbia, especially, perhaps, of Vancouver Island, are its timber and its coal. The timber of Vancouver Island is marvelous. We never knew what timber was until we saw the forests of that island. The immense trees stand as close to each other as they can grow, and are of most incredible size and height. Of northern British Columbia we did not see anything. I am told, however, that there is much fertile and valuable land as far north as the Skeena river. The Japanese are now settling in the coast, and, without doubt, all this region will at some time be under cultivation.

Thrusts Tank—Maine's a nutty old state, ain't it?
Prayed Faith—Well, maybe der's method in its nuttiness. Maybe dey wantter discourage tourists like us.
Thrusts—Thanks—Well, dey're doing it; eethin' out booze an' namin' one o' der towns "Bath."—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Griffe—Notice you're smoking lots of good cigars lately.
Spinks—Yes; my oldest daughter has just become engaged.
Griffe—What's that got to do with it?
Spinks—Well, her young man takes 'em out of his pocket each night before the regular semi-daily and puts 'em in the piano. In the fervor of parting he forgets 'em, and I gather 'em in the next morning.—Houston Chronicle.



Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 29.—The fine aculeptus and egyptus trees which to look down into the beautiful Greek theatre here are to see something new under the American sun—a Greek tragedy given in the open air, just as it might have been given thousands of years ago among the hills of Greece.

The opening of the theatre a year ago was celebrated by the production of "The Birds," under the direction of the classical department.

It is more of an undertaking to give a tragedy, and to assist the students in this effort, President Wheeler and the department of Greek invited Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, of New York, to come to California and take the direction of the "Ajax" of Sophocles. She is here and the work is well under way.

The story of Ajax makes its appeal today as much as it did when it was played before the old Athenians, 400 years before Christ.

THE PLAY HOUSES

THE GRAND.

The programme at the Grand theatre for this week is an excellent one. Swan and Swan, the comedy black face team, are artists in their line and their turn is very funny. The Vinstanleys, clog dancers, are very clever, and Bayne and West will bring the house down with their revival comedy sketch. The Killies in a Scotch novelty musical act, should prove a great attraction, while Mr. Frederick Roberts, illustrated song, with Story the Violets, is especially fine. The moving pictures are new and extra good. Altogether the performance is well up to the average which Manager Jamieson insists upon giving to the public.

Hallock Recital.—Much gratification was expressed by music lovers at the announcement made by the Colonist yesterday that Mary Hallock, the noted pianist, scientist and lecturer, will appear at the A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday and Friday next, all arrangements for the visit of this gifted musician to Victoria having been completed. On Thursday she will give a piano recital and on Friday a lecture-recital on "The Art of Playing the Piano." The subscribers are asked to kindly call at Wyatt's music store and secure their seats on Monday.

Mrs. Lester's Dancing Academy.—A very enjoyable time was spent at A. O. U. W. hall Saturday night. The occasion was a grand Ciderella dance given by Mrs. Lester to the members of her Friday night class and their friends. About forty couples tripped the light fantastic over a beautifully conditioned floor to the music supplied by Miss Heather, who presided at the pianoforte. Among the young ladies who joined in the various sets were many in their teens, pupils of Mrs. Lester, and their ease of movement and the grace with which they went through the various complicated figures of dances, showing unmistakable evidence of careful training. The main hall of the A. O. U. W. building, has undergone a complete metamorphosis since it has been leased by Mrs. Lester for her classes. The hall is now a festooned overland, the side lights are shielded in delicate and effective tints, while the "cosy corners" are neatly and comfortably furnished and draped with Oriental textures. There is ample seating accommodation, abundant floor space, and a happy temperature is always maintained. The supper room is a model of neatness, as indeed is the whole arrangement. This is the third season Mrs. Lester conducts these dancing classes, and the success which is attending them is proof of their great popularity.

ARE WE POLITE?

(Housekeeper.)

A discussion has been raging in the London press on the question: Does politeness pay? Correspondents point out that not only have the ancient courts fallen into disuse, but that even the common courtesies of daily life are fast becoming unfashionable. Perhaps the most novel argument advanced was that the American nation, "notoriously the most impolite in the world," has managed to forge to the front in business and statesmanship, and has thereby demonstrated that politeness does not pay, while Spain, with its courteous grandness, and France, famous for politeness are not such noticeable examples of success among the nations.

Apart from the discussion of the question, which hardly deserves to be taken seriously, the pungent criticism of the American nation furnishes food for reflection. Are we less polite than our neighbors? asks Robert Webster Jones in the October Housekeeper. Outwardly, yes. It must be admitted that most of us have been too busy settling a new country and striving for bare existence to put the utmost degree of polish of which they are capable upon our manners. In England the conductor of the omnibus says "thank you" as he receives his fare. In France the gentleman on the street corner is the personification of courtesy as he answers the stranger's inquiries. No such examples of politeness are furnished by public servants in this country. In the same courtesy that springs from the heart we yield to politeness, but our manners sometimes afford room for criticism.

But we are learning fast, and really, "most impolite in the world" is putting it a little too strongly. Granting that we are already first in "business and statesmanship," may we not hope some day to attain equal precedence in courtesy and comeliness to be known as the "most polite nation in the world?"

Andrew Carnegie has written a little book on James Watt, the great engineer.

Power Company's Plan Outlined

Water to Be Diverted From Shaw- nigan Lake and Koksilah River.

Big Electric Plant to Be Erected at Mill Bay Sanich Inlet.

Announcement is made that the Victoria Power Company, Ltd., has submitted its undertaking to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that the same has been approved. The project is described as follows:

Seven thousand miles of water are to be taken from Shawnigan Lake, the waters of Shawnigan Lake being augmented as part of the undertaking, by the withdrawal of five thousand of miner's inches of water from the Koksilah River, and the emptying of the same into Shawnigan Lake. The water to be so diverted from the Koksilah River and emptied into Shawnigan Lake shall be so diverted from the Koksilah River at a point about three and one-half miles up stream from the West Arm of Shawnigan Lake, by means of the erection of a dam near the mouth of Granite Creek, and such water is to be conveyed by the means of a flume and ditch into Shawnigan Lake, as approximately shown on the plan filed.

To ensure a flow of water whereby the said five thousand inches of water may be withdrawn from the Koksilah River, all seasons of the year, conservation works to that end are approved, to be made and effected throughout the watershed on the upper branches and reaches of the Koksilah River, or any of the small lakes therein, and, in so doing, construct storage reservoirs, the utilization of the said lakes as reservoirs, or by the erection of dams, control gates and devices, and by such other means as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose.

A small weir is to be placed across the outlet of Shawnigan Lake for the purpose of regulating the flow of water from the lake, and conserving the waters for the dry season. The said seven thousand inches of water to be withdrawn from Shawnigan Lake will be conveyed by pipes to Mill Bay, on Sanich Inlet, to the power house which will be there erected for the generation of electric power, heat and light, or such other use to which it may be placed.

The available head or difference in level between the point of diversion of said water at Shawnigan Lake and the point of return thereof, being at the point where the creek from Shawnigan Lake empties into the said Mill Bay, is three hundred and seventy-five feet.

The water power will be utilized to supply power chiefly to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., which operates the street railway system of Victoria, Esquimalt and Oak Bay, also supplies Victoria, Esquimalt and Oak Bay with lighting. It is also proposed to furnish power to the city, Esquimalt and Oak Bay, and adjoining districts, for manufacturing and industrial purposes. The power will be developed by means of water power, and transmitted by copper or other wires upon poles to the city of Victoria and other points where it is to be used.

The company propose to commence their undertaking by the construction of a dam across the Koksilah river, and by excavating and grading for the construction of the water canals, conduits and flumes for the conveyance of water to Shawnigan Lake.

The undertaking and works are to be commenced within twelve months from September 23, 1904, and the proposed works must be in operation within four and a half years.

MEN ARE PROUD OF

A bull pup.
Their chest measurement.
Their small boys' fighting records.
Their own fighting records.
Their superior power over their wives in the matter of judgment.
Their party unless they are turned down at the primaries.
Their church (or rather the one their wives belong to).
Their pedigree, no matter how bad it is.
Their whiskers, regardless of the color and cut.
Their ability to make feminine hearts palpitate on first acquaintance.
Their skill with fishing tackle.
Their skill with gun and dog.
Their ability to keep their tempers when their wives lose theirs.
Their dignity, except during a ball game or a hot campaign.
Their alleged ability to pick the winning horses.
Their narrow escapes in all the walks, alleys and byways of life.

Andrew Carnegie has written a little book on James Watt, the great engineer.

NOTICE

Tenders

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to \$12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures \$7,369.00 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and \$5,128.20 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debentures amounting to \$12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-law," dated 10th day of June, 1904, maturing 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

3. Debentures amounting to \$10,762.54, dated 15th day of September, 1904, maturing 15th day of September, 1914, secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (the receipt of interest thereon is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The purchaser must state the net price at which he will purchase, in addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money, to be paid by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., October 18th, 1904.

TO CONTRACTORS

THE C. P. R. HOTEL AT VICTORIA, B. C.

TENDERS

Are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the erection of a seven-story Stone and Brick Hotel at Victoria, B. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company at Montreal and at Vancouver, also at the office of F. M. Rattenbury, architect, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders must be accompanied by a cash deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of tender; this cheque to be forfeited in case any contractor fails to enter into a contract, and furnish bonds in accordance with the plans and specifications, if called upon to do so; but will be returned to all contractors as soon as the contract is signed.

Tenders to be made out in duplicate upon the printed forms provided by the Company and addressed on or before December 29th, 1904, to Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Petrol Motor Launches

According to size, from \$55 to \$250. Easily managed; cost of running comparatively small. Can be shipped at very low rates. Apply F. Carlyle Quine, Exporting Engineer, Motor Surveyor, 33 Line Street, London, E. C.

ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Convenient terminals in Chicago and New York; stopping at Niagara Falls; magnificent scenery. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. St. P. M. & O. Ry

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and THE EAST.

Four fast trains leave St. Paul at 8:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:35 p. m., and 10:50 p. m., via Chicago and Northwestern Railway. These four trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel. One of them is electric lighted.

NORTHWESTERN LIMITED

leaving at 8:35 p. m., has Pullman drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars, book lovers' library, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cafe and parlor cars and free chair cars. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.

F. W. PARKER, 161 Yester Way, General Agt., Seattle.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

The special preliminary stage service of

between White Horse and Dawson, will be continued until the river crossings are frozen over, when the regular stage will be placed in operation. This enables passengers to reach Dawson at all seasons of the year.

For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leave Victoria, 7:30 P.M.

City of Puebla, Nov. 4, 19.

Umatilla, Nov. 9, 24.

Queen, Oct. 30, Nov. 14, 29.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Excursions around the Sound every week by steamers Queen, Puebla and Umatilla.

For South Eastern Alaska

Leave Victoria, 4 P.M.

S. S. Humbolt, Oct. 23.

Leave Seattle, 9 A.M.

City of Seattle, Valencia, Cottage City, Oct. 29, Nov. 3, 6.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Light is reserved to change steamers on sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

VICTORIA, 90 Government and 61 Wharf Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.

C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

S. S. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 10.

S. S. ALAMEDA, sail for Honolulu Saturday, Nov. 19, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Nov. 25, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., LTD., Victoria.

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